Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 6, line 22 and ending at page 6, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

I1

-- Fig. 32 is an illustration of signals generated from an ~~erasion~~ erase signal generator 85 shown in Fig. 1. --.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 8, line 18 and ending at page 10, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

I2 cont

-- Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the embodiment in a block diagram. The magnetic sheet 1 has the positions of video signal recording or reproducing tracks and the track pitch predetermined thereon. These tracks are concentrically formed. In the case of a frame video signal which has one field portion of the video signal recorded in one track, one-field video signals recorded in two adjacent tracks jointly form one frame video signal. The magnetic sheet 1 is obtained in a state of having been placed within a jacket which is not shown. The jacket 1 is provided with an erroneous ~~erasion~~ erasure preventing claw. An erasing action can be prevented by breaking off the claw beforehand in the same manner as in the case of an audio cassette. A DC motor 2 is arranged to cause the magnetic sheet 1 to rotate at a constant speed. In-line type heads 3-1 and 3-2 are arranged to have access to two adjacent tracks. The head 3-1 is having access to the track on the outer circumferential side of the magnetic sheet 1 and the head 3-2 to the other track on the inner circumferential side. A magnetic head shifting device 4 is arranged to shift the positions of the magnetic heads 3-1 and 3-2 to bring them to the tracks formed on the magnetic sheet 1. An innermost track detection switch 5 shifts from an OFF state to an ON state when the magnetic head 3-2 has access to the innermost track on the magnetic sheet 1 and then produces a low level signal which is supplied to a microcomputer (hereinafter referred to as CPU) 40. A reproduction amplifier 6 is arranged to

amplify signals detected by the magnetic heads 3-1 and 3-2. A level detector 7 is arranged to detect a mean level value of the output signal of the reproduction amplifier 6. A comparator 8 is arranged to detect whether the output of the level detector 7 is higher than a threshold value set at a reference voltage source which is not shown. A demodulation circuit 9 is arranged to demodulate the output signal of the reproduction amplifier 6. A 1/2 H delay circuit 10 is arranged to delay the output of the demodulation circuit 9 as much as 1/2 horizontal scanning period (hereinafter referred to as 1/2 H). A synchronizing signal separation circuit 11 is arranged to separate synchronizing signals such as a horizontal synchronizing signal Hsync and a vertical synchronizing signal Vsync, etc. from the output of the demodulation circuit 9. A data demodulator 12 is arranged to detect a predetermined data signal from the output of the reproduction amplifier 6 and to demodulate the data signal according to the timing of the synchronizing signal separated by the separation circuit 11. The data signal can be set as desired in 11 digits by the operator. This signal permits discrimination of the kind of information recorded in the track. For example, it permits making a discrimination between a field video signal and a frame video signal or represents ~~an~~ a year, a month and a day set by the operator. The data signal is recorded in a predetermined position relative to the synchronizing signal of the track and is within a frequency band lower than the video signal. The demodulation circuit 9 and the data demodulator 12 are separately arranged for the following reason: The video signal recorded on the magnetic sheet 1 is frequency modulated. Whereas, for the data signals other than the video signal, a DPSK (differential phase shift keying) modulation method which differs from the frequency modulation is employed. While the demodulation circuit 9 is arranged to frequency demodulate, the data demodulator 12 is arranged to DPSK demodulate. --.